Disease Name — Hemoglobin C Disease

Alternate Name(s)	Sickle Cell Hemoglobin C Disease
Acronym	Hb S/C
Disease Classification	Hemoglobinopathy
Symptom onset	May be asymptomatic.
Symptoms	Any sign of illness in an infant with sickling disease is a potential medical emergency. Acute and chronic tissue injury can occur when sickled cells cause vascular occlusion. Sickling diseases can cause severe pain anywhere in the body, but most often in the hands, arms, chest, legs and feet. Complications may include, but are not limited to, the following: sepsis, acute chest syndrome, hand-and-foot syndrome, splenic sequestration crisis, aplastic crisis, stroke and painful episodes.
Natural history without treatment	Infants with hemoglobin C disease are vulnerable to serious bacterial infections that can be life threatening.
Natural history with treatment	Reduced mortality and morbidity with penicillin prophylaxis.
Treatment	The National Institutes of Health clinical guidelines for management of sickle cell disease state, "Penicillin prophylaxis should begin by 2 months of age for infants with suspected sickle cell anemia, whether or not the definitive diagnosis has been established." Antibiotic therapy should continue until at least 5 years of age.
Inheritance	Autosomal recessive
General population incidence	Affects 2 to 3% of African American in the United States.
OMIM Link	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispomim.cgi?id=603903
Genetests Link	www.geneclinics.org
Support Group	Sickle Cell Information Center http://www.scinfo.org/ Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. http://www.sicklecelldisease.org